

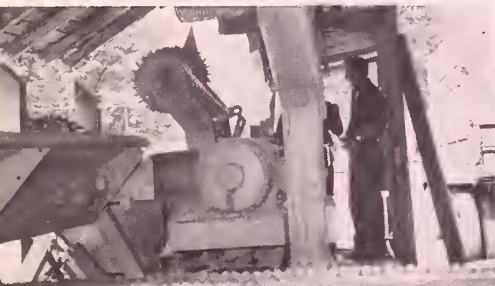
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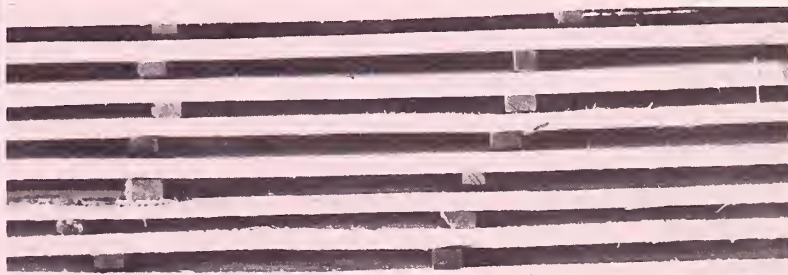


INDIANA SAW LOG PRODUCTION & SAWMILL INDUSTRY, 1971

james e. blyth
donald h. mcguire



NORTH CENTRAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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THE AUTHORS: James E. Blyth is a Principal Market Analyst for the Station at its Headquarters Laboratory in St. Paul, Minnesota. Donald H. McGuire is a Utilization and Marketing Forester for the Indiana Division of Forestry in Indianapolis, Indiana.

North Central Forest Experiment Station
John H. Ohman, Director
Forest Service - U.S. Department of Agriculture
Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
(Maintained in cooperation with the University of Minnesota)

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Shows Indiana saw log production by species and State of destination in 1971, and saw log receipts in Indiana by species, State of origin, and Survey Unit. Comparisons with similar data in 1966 are made and reasons for changes in production and receipts are given. Lumber market conditions and sawmill size and locations are discussed. Gives the volume of wood and bark residue produced at Indiana sawmills in 1971 by type of use, by county, and by softwoods and hardwoods.

OXFORD: 832.10:792:832.1(772). KEY WORDS: receipts, wood residue, bark, markets, county.

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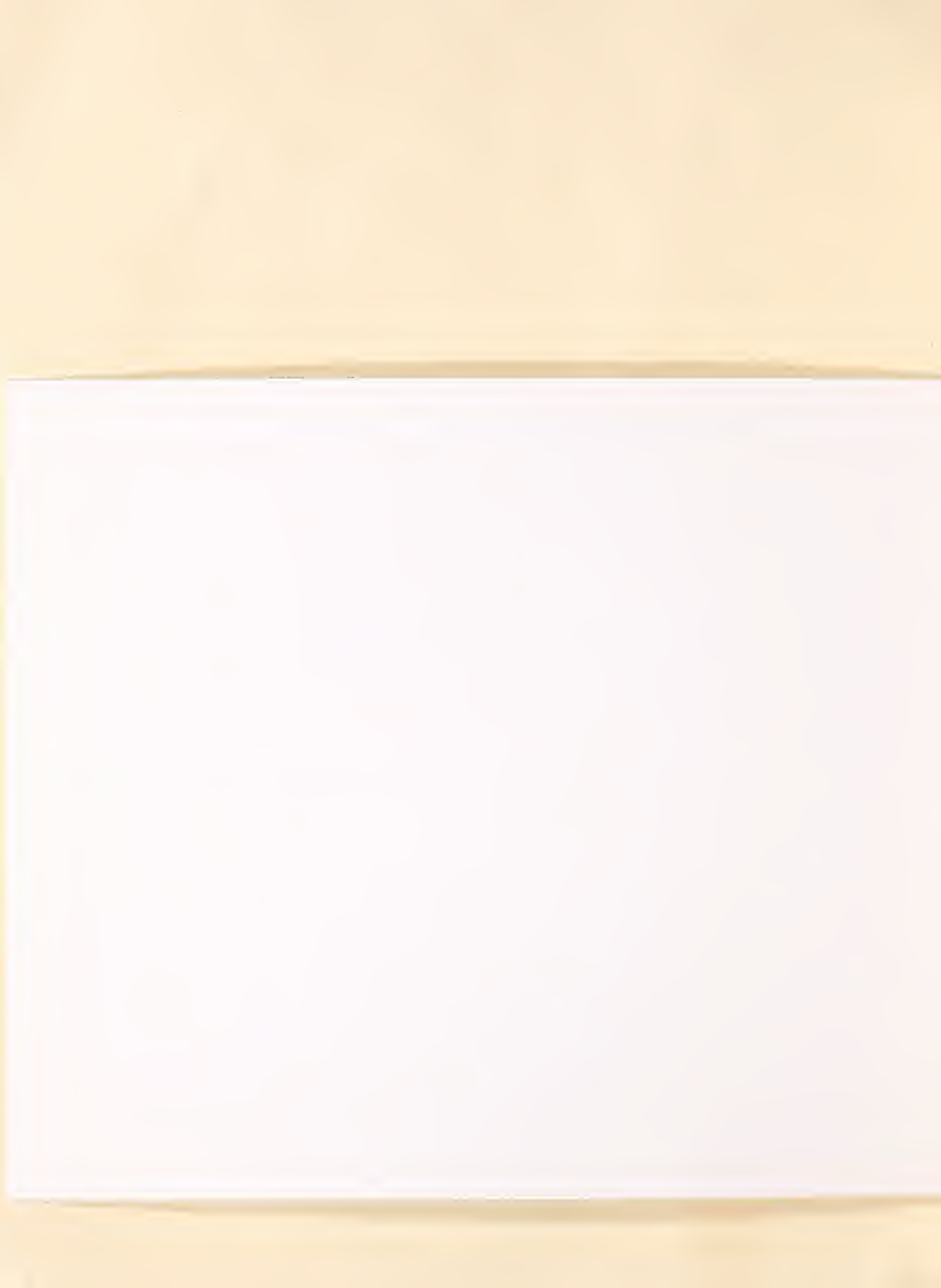
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INDIANA SAW LOG PRODUCTION AND SAWMILL INDUSTRY, 1971

James E. Blyth and Donald H. McGuire

SAW LOG PRODUCTION

In 1971, saw log production in Indiana reached 235 million board feet; up 5 percent from the 1966 total. All but 5 million board feet were processed in Indiana (table 1). Out-of-State log shipments went primarily to Kentucky; small quantities were shipped to Ohio and Illinois.

Major species harvested were red oak (including black oak), white oak, yellow-poplar, hard maple, and soft maple.^{1/} Compared with 1966, output of red oak saw logs increased 12.5 million board feet and of hickory 6.8 million board feet, while

^{1/} Common and scientific names of all species mentioned in this report are listed on page 23.

Table 1.--Saw log production by species and State of destination, Indiana, 1971

(In thousand board feet)^{1/}

SPECIES	: TOTAL :		: PRODUCTION SHIPPED TO			
	: PRODUCTION:	INDIANA	ILLINOIS	KENTUCKY	OHIO	
SOFTWOODS:						
SHORTLEAF PINE	18	18	--	--	--	
VIRGINIA PINE	130	130	--	--	--	
OTHER PINE	23	23	--	--	--	
TOTAL SOFTWOODS	171	171	--	--	--	
HARDWOODS:						
WHITE OAK	20,896	20,227	--	477	192	
RED OAK	49,475	47,247	--	1,950	278	
BLACK OAK	27,393	27,380	--	13	--	
PECAN HICKORY	702	683	--	--	19	
OTHER HICKORY	13,509	13,509	--	--	--	
HARD MAPLE	17,824	17,787	--	1	36	
SOFT MAPLE	16,557	16,221	5	295	36	
BEECH	9,097	9,096	--	1	--	
SWEETGUM	4,566	4,274	--	292	--	
BLACKGUM	1,279	987	--	292	--	
ASH	13,822	13,705	7	4	106	
COTTONWOOD	13,495	13,165	7	292	31	
BASSWOOD	3,366	3,361	--	--	5	
ASPEN	89	89	--	--	--	
YELLOW-POPLAR	19,972	19,695	103	169	5	
BLACK WALNUT	5,825	4,987	26	812	--	
BLACK CHERRY	1,618	1,613	5	--	--	
ELM	1,493	1,361	--	130	2	
SYCAMORE	12,612	12,470	--	130	12	
OTHER HARDWOODS	1,621	1,621	--	--	--	
TOTAL HARDWOODS	235,211	229,478	153	4,858	722	
ALL SPECIES	235,382	229,649	153	4,858	722	

^{1/} INTERNATIONAL 1/4-INCH RULE.

that of black walnut fell 4.3 million board feet and of white oak 4.2 million board feet.

Much of the increased output of both red oak and hickory saw logs probably could be attributed to the excellent markets that held up throughout 1971 for both pallets and railroad ties. Sawmills were using all available hardwood species to meet the strong demand for pallets.

SAW LOG RECEIPTS

Indiana sawmills received 252 million board feet of logs in 1971 (up 20 million from 1966), nearly 32 percent of which was red and black oak (table 2). Imports from other States totaled 22.2 million board feet, more than 80 percent of which was from Michigan (7.8 million board feet), Illinois (6.4 million board feet), and Ohio (4 million board feet).

In the Lower Wabash Unit,^{2/} procurement of saw logs rose 59 percent from the 1966 level. Much of this increase could probably be attributed to greater log availability during land clearing for the following projects: (1) construction of navigation dams on the Ohio River; (2) levee construction on the Wabash River; (3) construction of a power plant and a large water cooling lake created for the plant; and (4) stream and ditch clearings under Public Law 566.

In the Knobs Unit, saw log receipts in 1971 were 27 percent greater than in 1966. This increase probably could be attributed to expansion of existing mills

^{2/} Area Unit used by Forest Survey to make periodic inventories of the Nation's forest resources. See figure 1 for what counties are encompassed in each of the four Forest Survey Units in Indiana.

Table 2.--Saw log receipts by species and State of origin, Indiana, 1971

(In thousand board feet)^{1/}

SPECIES	TOTAL : RECEIPTS:	RECEIPTS FROM							
		INDIANA	MICHIGAN	ILLINOIS	KENTUCKY	OHIO	IOWA	MISSOURI	OTHER
SOFTWOODS:									
SHORTLEAF PINE	18	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA PINE	130	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER PINE	23	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL SOFTWOODS	171	171	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
HARDWOODS:									
WHITE OAK	22,196	20,227	765	549	338	273	--	--	44
RED OAK	50,501	47,247	1,627	806	215	606	--	--	--
BLACK OAK	29,581	27,380	1,219	431	344	207	--	--	--
PECAN HICKORY	705	683	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER HICKORY	14,324	13,509	256	318	150	91	--	--	--
HARD MAPLE	19,890	17,787	1,352	195	45	511	--	--	--
SOFT MAPLE	17,838	16,221	532	638	77	370	--	--	--
BEECH	9,652	9,096	385	73	43	55	--	--	--
SWEETGUM	4,393	4,274	--	58	60	1	--	--	--
BLACKGUM	1,013	987	--	8	18	--	--	--	--
ASH	14,683	13,705	459	317	101	101	--	--	--
COTTONWOOD	13,774	13,165	129	430	15	35	--	--	--
BASSWOOD	3,939	3,361	357	44	5	172	--	--	--
ASPEN	89	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YELLOW-POPLAR	20,667	19,695	212	274	436	50	--	--	--
BLACK WALNUT	10,526	4,987	320	1,737	488	1,496	407	885	206
BLACK CHERRY	1,806	1,613	100	31	21	20	--	--	21
ELM	1,416	1,361	3	49	2	1	--	--	--
SYCAMORE	12,990	12,470	44	371	56	49	--	--	--
OTHER HARDWOODS	1,690	1,621	32	30	6	1	--	--	--
TOTAL HARDWOODS	251,673	229,478	7,792	6,381	2,420	4,039	407	885	271
ALL SPECIES	251,844	229,649	7,792	6,381	2,420	4,039	407	885	271

^{1/} INTERNATIONAL 1/4-INCH RULE.

and erection of a few large mills in this Unit during the period 1966-1971.

Log procurement fell in the Northern Unit (19 percent) and in the Upland Flats Unit (6 percent). In the Northern Unit, the availability of logs apparently was adversely affected by such activities as the continued clearing of forest land for crop production, urban development, utility rights-of-way, and highway expansion.

In 1971, the Knobs Unit had replaced the Northern Unit as No. 1 among the four Survey Units in log volume received. Sawmills in the Knobs Unit received 37 percent of the saw log receipts in the State, which included 49 percent of the yellow-poplar receipts (table 3). In the Northern Unit, sawmills acquired 35 percent of the total receipts, which included 52 percent of the

hard maple receipts and 63 percent of the walnut receipts.

SAWMILL LOCATION AND SIZE

Eight of 17 counties in which sawmills produced 5 million or more board feet of lumber in 1971 were in the Knobs Unit (fig. 1). Lumber production is negligible in the northwestern counties of the Northern Unit, which are heavily industrialized.

Of the 385 mills active in 1971, 166 were in the Knobs Unit, 127 in the Northern Unit, 52 in the Lower Wabash Unit, and 40 in the Upland Flats Unit. Although the majority of mills are concentrated in the southern third of the State, a significant number of large mills are in the north.

Table 3.--Saw log receipts in Indiana by species and Survey Units, 1971

(In thousand board feet)^{1/}

SPECIES	STATE TOTAL	LOWER WABASH UNIT	KNOBS UNIT	UPLAND FLATS UNIT	NORTHERN UNIT
SOFTWOODS:					
SHORTLEAF PINE	18	--	18	--	--
VIRGINIA PINE	130	--	130	--	--
OTHER PINE	23	--	--	23	--
TOTAL SOFTWOODS	171	--	148	23	--
HARDWOODS:					
WHITE OAK	22,196	3,853	8,470	1,102	8,771
RED OAK	50,501	12,083	22,126	2,033	14,259
BLACK OAK	29,581	5,793	12,050	1,354	10,384
PECAN HICKORY	705	366	170	10	159
OTHER HICKORY	14,324	2,642	6,876	722	4,084
HARD MAPLE	19,890	2,454	6,389	685	10,362
SOFT MAPLE	17,838	6,642	5,191	302	5,703
BEECH	9,652	1,357	3,638	840	3,817
SWEETGUM	4,393	1,315	2,223	550	305
BLACKGUM	1,013	204	685	103	21
ASH	14,683	3,264	4,871	504	6,044
COTTONWOOD	13,774	5,067	3,487	167	5,053
BASSWOOD	3,939	448	438	105	2,948
ASPEN	89	--	27	62	--
YELLOW-POPLAR	20,667	5,833	10,084	1,297	3,453
BLACK WALNUT	10,526	616	794	2,432	6,684
BLACK CHERRY	1,806	458	533	113	702
ELM	1,416	362	500	76	478
SYCAMORE	12,990	4,030	4,512	776	3,672
OTHER HARDWOODS	1,690	205	598	222	665
TOTAL HARDWOODS	251,673	56,992	93,662	13,455	87,564
ALL SPECIES	251,844	56,992	93,810	13,478	87,564

^{1/} INTERNATIONAL 1/4-INCH RULE.

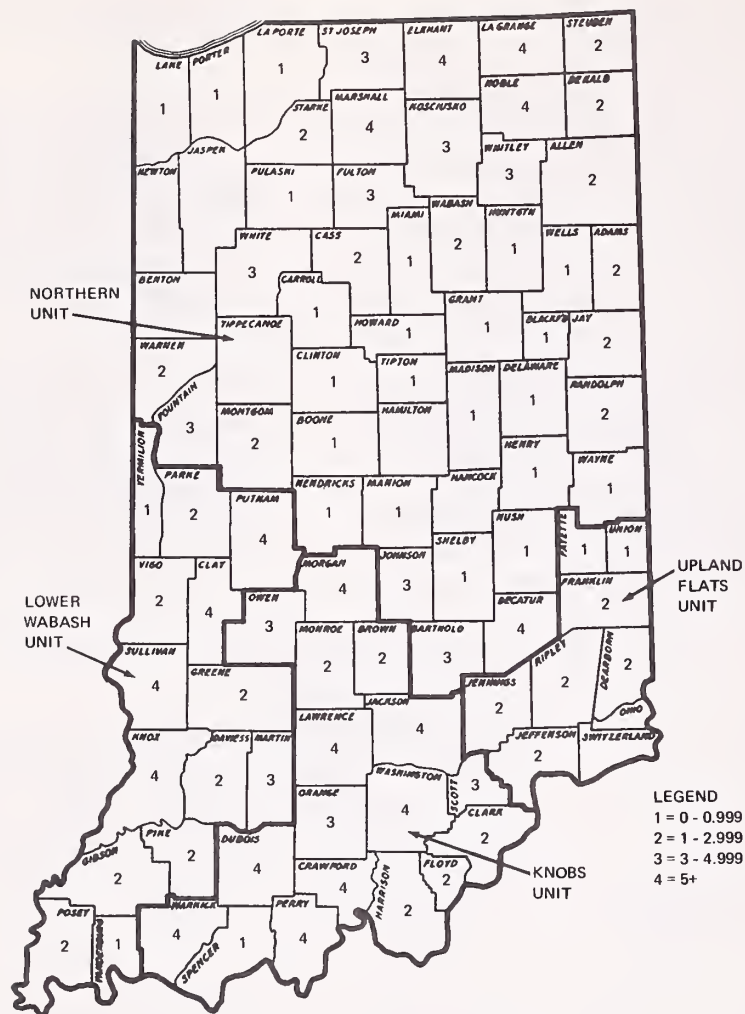


Figure 1.--Lumber production (in million board feet) in four Forest Survey Units in Indiana by county, 1971.

In figure 2, these mills are shown by county in three lumber production size-classes: small, less than 0.5 million board feet; medium, 0.5 to 0.999 million board feet; and large, 1.0 or more million board feet. The number of mills by Unit follows:

Unit	Small	Medium	Large
Lower Wabash	28	7	17
Knobs	118	14	34
Upland Flats	33	5	2
Northern	77	26	24
Total	256	52	77

Ninety-five fewer mills operated in 1971 than in 1966. Most of the mills that had closed were small mills in the Knobs Unit, cutting less than 500,000 board feet annually. Small mill closures are a continuation of the long-term trend toward larger average mill size. Larger mills usually have proven to be more efficient in reducing unit production costs.

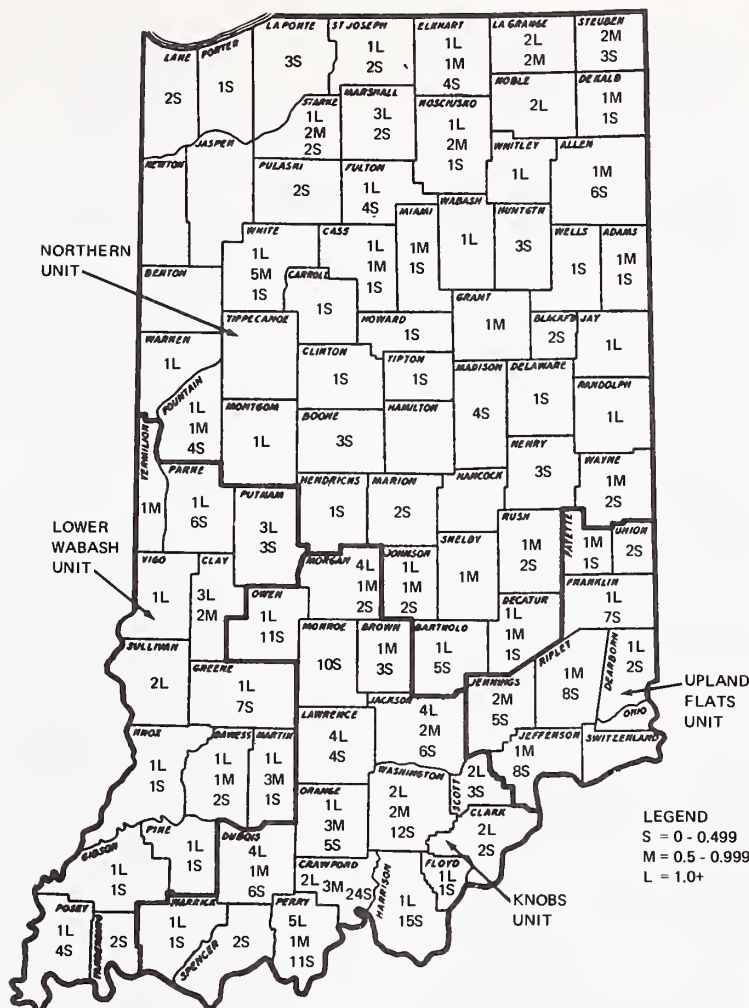


Figure 2.--Number of sawmills in Indiana operating in 1971, by county and by production size-class (million board feet).

SAWMILL RESIDUE^{3/}

Sawmill residues are of three types: bark, coarse residue (slabs and edgings and chips from slabs and edgings), and fine residue (sawdust and shavings). The quantity and disposition of these coarse and fine residues generated in Indiana in

^{3/} Includes wood residue and bark from all sawmills producing 500,000 board feet or more of lumber and from 50 smaller mills.

1971 are shown below in cords as well as in table 4 in thousand cubic feet.

Type of Use	Coarse (Thousand cords)	Fine (Thousand cords)
Fiber products	52.0	--
Charcoal	.6	--
Industrial fuel	7.6	7.8
Domestic fuel	15.1	1.6
Other uses	2.5	33.8
Not used	34.0	34.6
Total	111.8	77.8

Forty-seven percent (52,000 cords) of the coarse (chippable) residue generated at Indiana sawmills in 1971 was used for pulp, but another 30 percent (34,000 cords) was disposed of as waste (table 4). The remaining 23 percent was used primarily as fuel. By 1971, most of the larger stationary mills had installed chippers and debarkers and others had plans to do so.

The largest concentration of unused coarse residue was produced by mills in south-central Indiana. This probably can be attributed to the large number of portable mills in the area that did not have debarkers or chippers. In one group of six contiguous counties in south-central Indiana, sawmills in each generated a total of 1,250 cords or more of unused coarse residue in 1971. This group includes Crawford, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, and Perry Counties. Together these counties produced a total of 11,700 cords of unused chippable residue.

Twelve percent of the fine residue was used for fuel and 43 percent for miscellaneous purposes, such as mulch, animal bedding, poultry litter, and soil conditioners and stabilizers. The remaining 45 percent was disposed of as waste.

Twenty-three percent of the bark was used for fuel and 7 percent for miscellaneous purposes, such as mulch. Less than 1 percent went to pulpmills; the remaining 70 percent was not used. Bark used for fuel is often incidental to the primary fuel source, namely wood fiber in slabs and edgings.

Unused fine residue supplies were concentrated in two groups of contiguous counties. Sawmills in each of these counties produced a total of over 1,250 cords (100,000 cubic feet) of fine residues that were not used. One group is in south-central Indiana--Crawford, Jackson, Perry, Scott, and Washington Counties. Together, sawmills in these five counties accounted for a total of 765,000 cubic feet. The second group is in southwest Indiana--Clay, Knox, and Sullivan Counties. Together, sawmills in these three counties accounted for a total of 695,000 cubic feet of fine residue, of which 409,000 cubic feet was produced in Sullivan County alone.

Unused bark residue was concentrated in two groups of counties that were more widespread and overlapped the aforementioned groups. One included eight counties; sawmills in each produced 100,000 cubic feet or more of unused bark in 1971. This group is comprised of Crawford, DuBois, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Perry, Scott, and Washington Counties. Together, sawmills in these counties accounted for a total of 1,475,000 cubic feet of unused bark. The other group is comprised of four counties--Clay, Knox, Putman, and Sullivan. Together, sawmills in these four counties accounted for 1,032,000 cubic feet of unused bark.

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Lumber production probably has increased significantly above the 173 million board feet sawn in 1971.^{4/} Pallet markets are exceptionally strong, giving Indiana forest landowners a chance to market most hardwood species including low-quality trees. In view of the resurgence of rail transportation, tie markets should remain good.

Since 1971, in south-central Indiana a noticeable trend has occurred in which portable operators are converting to stationary mills because large timber tracts required to justify good portable operations are becoming scarce, and chip markets are improving. In addition, lumber production in this area has undoubtedly increased, which has been accompanied by an increase in coarse residue. Pulpmills and particleboard plants desiring Indiana coarse sawmill residue should investigate opportunities in this area, particularly the six contiguous counties of Crawford, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, and Perry.

Mills in southwest and south-central counties appear to offer the best opportunities to companies needing large quantities of sawdust or bark. As a result of the energy crisis, some firms may wish to consider burning bark and sawdust as a supplement or substitute for natural gas, propane, or fuel oil. Sawmill owners may find the crisis to be an opportunity to market bark and sawdust as fuels and thus lower their residue disposal costs.

^{4/} Source: U.S. Dep. Comm. Bur. Census, *Lumber production and mill stocks, 1971. Curr. Ind. Rep. MA-24T (71)-1.*

Table 4.--Volume of residue^{1/} produced at Indiana sawmills by kind of material, type of use, and county and Unit, 1971

TYPE OF USE BY COUNTY OR UNIT	LOWER WARASH		UNIT		WOOD RESIDUE		HARK	
	TOTAL		COARSE	FINE				
SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :								
.....THOUSAND CUBIC FEET.....								
CLAY								
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	101.0	0	101.0	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	16.9	0	16.9	0	0	0	13.3
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	48.9	0	0	0	48.9	0	4.0
NOT USED 4/	0	230.5	0	116.9	0	113.6	0	169.2
TOTAL	0	397.3	0	234.8	0	162.5	0	186.5
DAVISS								
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	11.5	0	11.5	0	0	0	9.2
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	47.9	0	0	0	47.9	0	0
NOT USED 4/	0	67.0	0	63.2	0	3.8	0	50.3
TOTAL	0	126.4	0	74.7	0	51.7	0	59.5
GIRSON								
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	4.7	0	4.7	0	0	0	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	52.3	0	0	0	52.3	0	0
NOT USED 4/	0	102.8	0	89.7	0	13.1	0	71.3
TOTAL	0	159.8	0	94.4	0	65.4	0	75.1
GREENE								
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	103.5	0	103.5	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	.8	0	.8	0	0	0	.6
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	69.5	0	0	0	69.5	0	79.8
NOT USED 4/	0	2.7	0	0	0	2.7	0	2.5
TOTAL	0	176.5	0	104.3	0	72.2	0	82.9
KNOX								
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	271.9	0	271.9	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	19.2	0	0	0	19.2	0	4.4
NOT USED 4/	0	178.4	0	5.5	0	172.9	0	216.2
TOTAL	0	469.5	0	277.4	0	192.1	0	220.6

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TABLE 4 CONTINUED

TYPE OF USE BY COUNTY OR UNIT	KNORS		UNIT	
	TOTAL	WOOD RESINUF	COARSE	FINE
SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :				
.....THOUSAND CUBIC FEET.....				
JACKSON				
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	75.9	0	75.9
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	2.8	0	2.8
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	38.3	0	38.3
NOT USED 4/	0	450.1	0	450.1
TOTAL	0	567.1	0	567.1
LAWRENCE				
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	82.2	0	82.2
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	4.9	0	4.9
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	72.1	0	72.1
NOT USED 4/	0	190.2	0	190.2
TOTAL	0	349.4	0	349.4
MONROE				
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	1.1	0	1.1
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	2.4	0	2.4
NOT USED 4/	0	2.5	0	2.5
TOTAL	0	6.0	0	6.0
MORGAN				
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	170.5	0	170.5
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	114.2	0	114.2
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	154.4	0	154.4
NOT USED 4/	0	145.1	0	145.1
TOTAL	0	584.2	0	584.2
ORANGE				
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	48.8	0	48.8
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	26.6	0	26.6
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	33.9	0	33.9
NOT USED 4/	0	163.2	0	163.2
TOTAL	0	272.5	0	272.5

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KNORS

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TABLE 4 CONTINUED

TABLE 4 CONTINUED		UPLAND FLATS		UNIT	
		WOOD RESIDUE			
: TYPE OF USE		: COARSE		: FINE	
: BY COUNTY		: TOTAL		: HARK	
: OR UNIT		: SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :		: SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :	
: :					

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TABLE 4 CONTINUED		NORTHERN		UNIT			
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	TYPE OF USE	WOOD RESINUF				:	:
:	BY COUNTY	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	OR UNIT	TOTAL	:	COARSE	:	FINE	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BARK
:	:	: SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :					
:	:	: :					

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TYPE OF USE BY COUNTY OR UNIT	NORTHERN			UNIT		
	WOOD RESIDUE					
	TOTAL	COARSE	FINE	BARK		
SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :						
.....THOUSAND CUBIC FEET.....						
MARSHALL						
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	96.7	0	96.7	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	2.4	0	2.4	0	1.9
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	87.5	0	87.5	0	69.5
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	130.3	0	130.3	0	19.2
NOT USED 4/	0	84.3	0	84.3	0	97.9
TOTAL	0	401.2	0	237.1	0	188.5
MIAMI						
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	14.0	0	14.0	0	11.2
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	17.0	0	17.0	0	13.5
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	30.9	0	30.9	0	0
NOT USED 4/	0	19.4	0	17.0	2.4	12.5
TOTAL	0	81.3	0	48.0	33.3	38.2
MONTGOMERY						
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	87.4	0	87.4	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	60.5	0	60.5	0	0
NOT USED 4/	0	0	0	0	0	69.5
TOTAL	0	147.9	0	87.4	60.5	69.5
NOBLE						
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	173.6	0	173.6	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	17.2	0	15.6	1.6	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	138.5	0	138.5	0	9.9
NOT USED 4/	0	0	0	0	0	154.1
TOTAL	0	330.1	0	195.1	135.0	155.0
RANDOLPH						
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	168.9	0	99.8	69.1	0
NOT USED 4/	0	0	0	0	0	79.3
TOTAL	0	168.9	0	99.8	69.1	79.3

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TABLE 4 CONTINUED

TABLE 4 CONTINUED		NORTHERN		UNIT	
		WOOD PRODUCTS			
TYPE OF USE		TOTAL		BARK	
BY COUNTY		COARSE		FINE	
OR UNIT					
		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :	
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TABLE 4 CONTINUED		NORTHERN		UNIT					
		WOOD RESIDUE							
TYPE OF USE		TOTAL		COARSE		FINE		BARK	
BY COUNTY									
OR UNIT									
		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :		SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :	
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TYPE OF USE BY COUNTY OR UNIT	NORTHERN		UNIT	
	WOOD RESIDUE			
	TOTAL	COARSE	FINE	BARK
SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD : SOFTWOOD : HARDWOOD :				
ALL COUNTRIES	NORTHERN	UNIT	THOUSAND CURIC FEET	
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	1277.8	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	0	809.6	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	0	651.5	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	0	1388.1	0	0
NOT USED 4/	0	1309.6	0	0
TOTAL	0	5436.6	0	0
ALL UNITS INDIANA	5.8	4104.9	0	0
FIBER PRODUCTS 2/	0	46.8	0	0
CHARCOAL	0	46.8	0	0
INDUSTRIAL FUEL	.3	1213.3	0	0
DOMESTIC FUEL	.1	1321.4	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS 3/	.2	2871.3	0	0
NOT USED 4/	3.5	5410.4	0	0
TOTAL	9.9	14968.1	5.9	4.7

1/ INCLUDES WOOD RESIDUE AND BARK GENERATED AT ALL SAWMILLS PRODUCING 500,000 BOARD FEET

2/ OR MORE OF LUMBER PLUS 50 SMALLER MILLS.

3/ FOR MANUFACTURE OF PULP, HARBORBOARD, OR ROOFING FELT.

4/ INCLUDES USES SUCH AS LIVESTOCK BEDDING, POULTRY LITTER, MILCH, AND SPECIALTY ITEMS.

STUDY METHODS

This paper resulted from a cooperative study by the North Central Forest Experiment Station and the Indiana Division of Forestry. All Indiana sawmills were canvassed by mail questionnaire from the North Central Forest Experiment Station with two followup mailings to non-respondents. Most nonrespondents who produced 500,000 board feet or more of lumber annually were contacted in person or by phone by the Indiana Division of Forestry. Data for the few remaining nonrespondents cutting 500,000 board feet or more annually were estimated by the Indiana Division of Forestry using their previous knowledge and experience with the mills.

Similarly, out-of-State mills using Indiana saw logs were contacted by two successive mailings of the questionnaire from the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

Small Indiana sawmills were divided into two groups--mills sawing less than 100,000 board feet annually and mills sawing between 100,000 and 499,000 board feet annually. For each group, mills responding to the mail questionnaire were the sample used to estimate log receipts for the group.

Sampling errors for saw log receipts and production in Indiana were ± 0.83 percent and ± 0.95 percent, respectively, assuming the small mills responding to the mail questionnaire provided an unbiased estimate for this segment of the population.

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF TREE SPECIES MENTIONED

Shortleaf pine *Pinus echinata*
Virginia pine *Pinus virginiana*

White oaks:

White oak *Quercus alba*
Swamp white oak *Quercus bicolor*
Bur oak *Quercus macrocarpa*
Swamp chestnut oak *Quercus michauxii*
Chinkapin oak *Quercus muehlenbergii*
Chestnut oak *Quercus prinus*
Post oak *Quercus stellata*

Red oaks:

Northern red oak *Quercus rubra*
Cherrybark oak, *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
Shumard oak *Quercus shumardii*
Black oak *Quercus velutina*
Scarlet oak *Quercus coccinea*
Southern red oak *Quercus falcata*
Shingle oak *Quercus imbricaria*
Pin oak *Quercus palustris*

Hickory group:

Mockernut hickory *Carya tomentosa*
Shagbark hickory *Carya ovata*
Shellbark hickory *Carya laciniata*
Pecan *Carya illinoensis*
Pignut hickory *Carya glabra*
Bitternut hickory *Carya cordiformis*

Hard maple *Acer saccharum* Soft maple group:

Red maple *Acer rubrum*
Silver maple *Acer saccharinum*
Beech *Fagus grandifolia*
Sweetgum *Liquidambar styraciflua*
Blackgum *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*

Ash group:

White ash *Fraxinus americana*
Black ash *Fraxinus nigra*
Green ash *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Blue ash *Fraxinus quadrangulata*
Cottonwood *Populus deltoides*

Aspen group:

Bigtooth aspen *Populus grandidentata*
Quaking aspen *Populus tremuloides*

Basswood *Tilia americana*

Yellow-poplar *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Black walnut *Juglans nigra*

Black cherry *Prunus serotina*

Elm group:

Winged elm *Ulmus alata*
American elm *Ulmus americana*
Siberian elm *Ulmus pumila*
Slippery elm *Ulmus rubra*
Rock elm *Ulmus thomasi*

American sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*



Blyth, James E., and Donald H. McGuire.

1974. Indiana saw log production and sawmill industry, 1971.
North Cent. For. Exp. Stn., St. Paul, Minn. 23 p., illus.
(USDA For. Serv. Resour. Bull. NC-20)

Shows Indiana saw log production by species and State of destination in 1971, and saw log receipts in Indiana by species, State of origin, and Survey Unit. Comparisons with similar data in 1966 are made and reasons for changes in production and receipts are given. Lumber market conditions and sawmill size and locations are discussed. Gives the volume of wood and bark residue produced at Indiana sawmills in 1971 by type of use, by county, and by softwoods and hardwoods.

OXFORD: 832.10:792:832.1(772). KEY WORDS: receipts, wood residue, bark, markets, county.

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Nature is beautiful...leave only your footprints.